



THE ROLE OF SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE IN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

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ABSTRACT

Subhas Chandra Bose is considered the most influential freedom fighter with extra ordinary leadership skills . An important development in the struggle for freedom during the Second World War was the formation and activities of the Azad Hind Fauj, also known as the Indian National army as far as history of India's independence struggle against the British is concerned Subhas Chandra Bose will always remain a key figure. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is not only a national hero but also a true patriot who sacrificed his whole life to liberate the sufferings of Indian's masses from the Shackles of British imperialism. There Subhas Chandra Bose started mobilizing the masses through his radio lectures. His lectures were so popular, that it is said, in terms of contribution to Indian's freedom struggle. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had carried out a perilous 90 days long submarine journey and reached Far East, where he formed The Azad Hind Government and its dedicated self-reliant provincial military force the Indian National Army. He could mobilize the non resident indian's and during the Second world War, nine independent countries gave recognition to Mr. Bose's Government in exile. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's efforts of social reforms took off in full-fledged manner on a foreign soil as he took over as Prime Minister of India in exile and supreme commander of the Indian National Army. True of his secular and egalitarian outlook, his policy decisions and actions initiated a series of social reforms. Subhas Chandra Bose charismatic personality had attracted a number of contemporary political personalities in Europe and East Asia and Bose was revered by them as Netaji. This paper highlights the role of Subhas Chandra Bose contribution in Indian's freedom struggle and the role of his during Second World War.

KEYWORDS: Freedom Movement, Netaji, Indian National League , Second world war

INTRODUCTION

Bose influenced by the teachings of Swami Vivekananda and RamaKrishana. In student life Subhas Ch. Bose felt that religion is more important than student life. In that time Britishers as well as world war II began influenced his freedom thinking. He resigned from his civil service job and return to India. After returning he started the news paper "Swaraj". Chittaranjan Das who was the mentor of Subhas Ch. Bose spoke for aggressive nationalism in Bengal. Bose was elected as a president off all India youth congress and also the secretary of Bengal state congress. He was also the editor of the news paper "Forward", founded by Chittaranjan Das. Bose became general secretary of Congress party and worked with Jawaharlal Nehru for independence. In 1928 Bose organized Annual meeting of the Indian National Congress in Kolkata. His most memorable role was the general officer commanding Congress volunteer corps. Bose's ideology tilted towards socialism and leftist authoritarianism. In 1939, Bose formed All India Forward Bloc, the prime objective of this bloc was to bring all radical elements of the Congress party. So that he could spread the meaning of complete Independence of India. There was a sharp political differences between Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Ch. Bose. Bose had deep respect for Gandhiji in his heart.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bose's book Indian Struggle narrates about British imperial rule over India. The book provides analytical study of freedom struggle , it includes Non-cooperation movement , khilafat and Quit India movement . The author wrote the political condition of indian history and assessment of Gandhiji's role in freedom struggle.

Khan.S (1946) analysis Indian national Army and the former

man Netaji , who was associated with Malaya and Burma people in North Eastern region. Basically this book is an eye witness account of the writer

Kakati ,J(2011) narrates the period of British imperialism, the outlook of youth for creating a new free india and struggle of indian.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the role of Subhas Ch. Bose in the freedom struggle.
2. To analyse the role of Bose in the 2nd world war.

Active participation in the freedom struggle:

During the 2nd world war, Bose patriotic attitude, academic excellence, authorship and journalistic approach was highly appreciated . The first nobel laureate, Rabindra Nath Tagore had adored Bose as Deshnyak ,countries hero. Mahatma Gandhi called him as the "Patriot of Patriots, prince of patriots. He revived the national army , popularly known as "Azad Hind Fauj" in 1943. Azad Hind Fauj played a important role in the time of second world war. Highlighting the role Azad Hind Fauj as well as known as Indian National Army gave a fresh confidence to the revolutionary in India and face many time the Britisher. Rash Behari Bose ,an Indian revolutionary who had escaped from India and had been living in Japan for many years , he set up the Indian independence league with the support of Indians living in the countries of southeast. when Japan defeated the british armies occupied the south-east region .In that time the national army formed by the league along with the Indian prisoners of war with the aim of liberating India from british rule. Bose's Book "The Indian Struggle" mentioned about the countries independence Movement in the years 1920-1934. Bose

was the first prime Minister of India in exile and supreme commander of INA. Bose stood for self-governance, he fought against the British imperialism. At the time of the second world war his secular, egalitarian outlook, his policy decision initiated a series of social reforms. When Japanese ran towards Eastern Indian frontiers, the INA Bahalpur group involved in operation behind the enemy groups. The Japanese took possession of Anadaman and Nicobar Islands in 1942. In the time of social reform the main thing was the practice against caste system prevailing in Indian society. For the first time of Modern India all the caste introduced their own religion. The Indian National Army celebrating all religion festival. The popular salute "JAI HIND" coined and popularized by Bose National Salutation. Netaji strongly believed in "women empowerment". Bose hoped the Japanese helped him to reach India for free India to setup governance. A Women's regiment of Azad Hind Fauj was formed, which was under the control of Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan. It was called the Rani Jhansi regiment. His famous slogan was "Give me blood, I shall give you freedom". In the time of 1941 Bose left the country because he broke the rule of Britishers. In November 1941, his broadcasting from German Radio shock waves among British and identified Indian that their leader working as a master plan to free their motherland. In 1943 Bose formed a Provisional government formed by him that had been recognized by the Axis powers during the second world war. In 1943 INA freed the Andaman and Nicobar islands from British were renamed as Swaraj and Shaheed islands. Subhas Chandra Bose wanted to free India from eastern front. With Britain distracted by world war II, Bose believed the time to fight for independence had come. In his eyes British were highly hypocritical, while fighting a war under the banner of freedom and democracy, Britain was at the same time refusing to give India the most basic rights. He started a Mass Civil Disobedience after Britain's decision to have India declare war on the Axis powers without consulting the Indian people. In that time believing that foreign aid must be support the Indian's freedom. In 1941 a dramatic journey started Bose across Afghanistan and Russia. After stops in Moscow and Rome he reached Berlin. In Berlin, he continued his freedom struggle for a free India, with 4,500 Indian commonwealth soldiers he created the Indian Legion captured by German and Italian forces in North Africa, the legion was officially under the German chain of command. Bose's plan to persuade German leaders to back an Independent India did not bear fruit, however and the disillusioned Bose returned to Asia via German and Japanese submarines around the Cape of Good Hope. When British learned his intentions to ally with the Germans, they were alarmed that the special operations executive plotted a failed assassination attempt on Bose. In Singapore, he found support from Japanese. Some of his troops fought along with the Japanese battle in North East India including Kohima and Imphal. With the Japanese loss in the campaign for India, Bose's dream to establish foot hold in India also diminished. In the history of India Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, he included the Indian soldiers belonging to all the cast and religion. This practice was encouraged against caste system prevailing Indian society. Indian national armies soldiers shared common space in India. This was the successful steps in breaking the shackles of untouchability prevalent in Indian society. Indian national army celebrating all the festivals of Indian society. The marching song of Indian national army "Kadam Kadam badayeja".

Subhas Chandra Bose one of the Nationalist Leader of pre-independent India who set his foot in North-East India. The INA colonel Shaukat Ali Malik hoisted the Indian National flag for the first time in north-east India at Moirang. In 1944 14th April for the second time, Manipur hoisted the flag in Indian soil.

Subhas Chandra Bose was strongly convinced that the youths, particularly the students should take part in active politics. He believed that the young youths were always for creating a new India – free, great and powerful with better order and revolutionary outlook. Subhas Chandra firmly believed that only on armed struggle would force the British Raj to quit India. He established free India centre in Berlin and the provisional Government of free India in East-India. It declared war against the Anglo American Bloc and the soldiers of the I.N.A fought valiantly under his leadership for Indians freedom from the yoke of the British Raj. During the period of his militant Struggle Subhas Chandra Bose was convinced that the British Imperialism was the enemy of India responsible for Indians backwardness.

CONCLUSION

Subhas Chandra Bose played an important role in the freedom struggle. He still lives in our hearts and his military exploits, unmatched patriotism, bravery have made him as the role model of youth generation. He was sent in prison eleven times but he fought for India till the last day of his life as a strong freedom fighter. Subhas Chandra Bose said to his Army "We have a grim fight ahead us for the enemy is powerful, unscrupulous and ruthless. In this final march to freedom, you will have to face hunger, privation, forced marches and death. Only when you pass this test will freedom be yours". Every year on 23th January, Subhas Chandra Bose's birthday celebrated across various parts of country.

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